THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SENATE.

Wednesday, January 13, 1802.

DEBATE

On Mr. Breckenridge's motion to repeal the act passed last session, for a new organization of the Judiciary System.

[*Mr. Mason, in continuation*]

[Mr. Mason went into an examination of the number of suits depending at the time the law was passed, and particularly the number brought within the twelve months preceding its passage, from the fewness of which, and their being in a state of diminution rather than increase he inferred the inutility of the additional judges.]

He continued: If on this review, we find the number of suits decreasing instead of increasing; if the courts then established were found competent to the prompt and faithful discharge of all the duties devolved upon them, the law was unnecessary; and if unnecessary, the additional expence incurred by it was unnecessary; and all unnecessary expence should be saved. It is true that 50,000 dollars divided among the people of the United States, amounted to but one cent a man; but the principle was still the same. It has been very fashionable of late to justify every unnecessary expence by stating each item by itself and dividing it among the whole people. In this way every expence is held forth as of little consequence! Gentlemen say in this case it is only one cent a man? In the case of the Mausoleum, 200,000 dollars came to only 4 cents a man! In the direct tax, it is only 40 cents! They talk of our army, it only comes to a few cents for each person, who may sell as many cabbages to the soldiers themselves as to pay it! So in a navy. In this way are the most extravagant expences wittled down to a mere fraction. But this kind of federal arithmetic I can never accede to. It may suit an expensive government; but it is an imposition upon the people.

It has been urged with some force by the gentlemen from New-York and Connecticut that the small number of suits is an evidence of the efficacy and ability of our courts of justice. I am willing to admit the force of this remark; but I must apply it very differently from those gentlemen, I must apply it to the state of dockets when this law passed; & from their being very few at the time, I must infer that the system existing then was an excellent one, as it wielded the power of the laws so effectually, that there was but little necessity for enforcing the law against delinquents.

From the remarks made by the gentleman from Connecticut it might be inferred that we were about to destroy all our courts, and that we were in future to have no courts. Is this the case? Are we contending for breaking down the whole judiciary establishment? On the contrary we barely say the courts you had before the passage of this law, were sufficient; return, therefore, to them. This law which we wish repealed, imparts no new authorities to your judges; it clothes them with no additional terrors, it adds not to their axes, or increases not the number of their rods. It only enlarges their number, which was before large enough.

The gentleman from New-York has amused himself with a great deal of handsome rhetoric. But I apprehend without bearing much upon the question. There is one idea, however, which he has seized with extasy, the idea of a great state kneeling at the altar of federal power; and he deplores that this spectacle, the most sublime that his imagination can conceive, is vanished forever. But if he will consult those stores of history with which he so often amuses and instructs his audience, he will find still more splendid humiliations. He will find the proud monarchs of the east, surrounded with all the decorations of royalty, dragged at the chariot wheel of the conqueror. In more modern times he will behold a King of England and of France, one holding the stirrup and the other the bridle, while the Pope mounted his horse.—If not contented with the contemplation of these illustrious degradations, he may resort to sacred writ, to which he so often appeals; and in the very book of judges, he will behold a famous king of Jerusalem, surrounded by three score and ten dependent kings, picking up the crumbs from under his table, and what made the humiliation more charming, all these kings had their thumbs and great toes cut off.

But if the gentleman from New-York wishes to be gratified with a more modern idea of sovereign degradation, I would refer him to the memorable threat of an individual, *a servant of the people*, to humble a whole state, a great state too, in *dust and ashes*. A state upon her knees before six venerable judges, decorated in party-colored robes, as ours formerly were, or arrayed in more solemn black, such as that they have lately assumed, hoping, though a state, that it might have some chance for justice, exhibits a spectacle of humble and degraded sovereignty far short of the dreadful denunciation to which I allude! If the gentleman feels, as I know many do, rapture at the idea of a state being humiliated and tumbled into the dust, I envy him not his feelings. At such a thought I acknowledge I feel humbled. If the degradation were confined to kings and tyrants, to usurpers who had destroyed the liberties of nations, I should not feel much commiseration; but when applied to governments instituted by the people for the protection of their liberties, and administered only to promote their happiness, I feel indignant at the idea of degraded sovereignty. I should feel the same interest for any state, large or small, whether it were the little state of Delaware herself, or the still more insignificant republic of St. Marino.

After a few additional remarks, and asking the indulgence of the house for the want of method imposed upon him from the necessity of replying to the arguments of gentlemen as they had stated them, General Mason sat down.

Mr. Stone, of North-Carolina. The importance of the present question might I presume justify any member in delivering his sentiments without apology. But from the able manner in which the subject has already been discussed, I should have been induced to adhere to my usual course since I have been a member of this body, and leaving its elucidation to others of greater experience and more talents, have been contented with a silent vote. As however, the state whose servant I am, and whose faithful servant I wish at all times to be found, has instructed her members on this subject, I will endeavor in the plain way of which alone I am capable to affign the reasons for my vote. And in doing this, I rather wish than hope that I may state any thing worthy the consideration of this enlightened assembly.

The argument upon this question has naturally divided into two parts, the one of expediency—the other of constitutionality. If the repeal of this law shall be deemed expedient; the Senate will doubtless consider it their duty to repeal it if no constitutional objection opposes it; but if it shall be deemed unconstitutional to repeal it, then no considerations of expediency can stand in the way of that solemn instrument, we are all sworn to support.

Before entering into an examination of the expediency of the repeal, it may be proper to remark that gentlemen who have spoken against the repeal, whose talents and eloquence I highly admire, have not correctly stated the question. The true question is, not whether we shall deprive the people of the United States of all their courts of justice; but whether we shall restore to them their former courts. Shall we, or shall we not, continue an experiment made, or attempted to be made, I will not say improperly, because my respect for this body and for my country forbid the imputation; but I will say that the length of time we remained without this system, and the repeated ineffectual attempts made to establish it, present strong reasons for inferring that there are not those great apparent reasons in favor of it that have been stated. A system, somewhat similar to the present, had been rejected by the legislature because they preferred the former system. Another evidence to the same purport is, that during the last session when the subject was again revived, and the present plan adopted, an amendment was offered, to amend by extending and enlarging the former establishment.

[Here Mr. Stone read the amendment proposed, which augmented the number of judges of the Supreme Court, and assigned their circuits.]

This amendment was rejected, and from the vote entered on the journal of that day, it appears that the difference of votes against the amendment was formed of those gentlemen, who were nominated to appointments made vacant by the promotion under the new law, I do not state this circumstance as an evidence that these gentlemen were influenced by improper motives; but to shew that the manner in which the new system was formed was not calculated to establish in the public mind a decided preference of it over the old system.

Having made these remarks on the great deliberation said to have been manifested in the adoption of this plan. I hope I may be permitted to express my perfect coincidence with the gentleman from Connecticut, that courts are necessary for the administration of justice, and that without them our laws would be a dead letter.

But, it appears to me essential to the due administration of justice, that those who preside in our courts should be well acquainted with the laws which are to guide their decisions. And I apprehend that no way is so much calculated to impart this knowledge as a practical acquantance with them by attending courts in the several states, and hearing gentlemen, who are particularly acquainted with them, explain and discuss them. It is, therefore absolutely necessary in my mind, that the judges of the supreme court, whose power controuls all the other tribunals, and on whose decisions rest the property, the reputation, the liberty, and the lives of our citizens, should, by riding the circuits, render themselves practically acquainted with their duties. It is well known that the knowledge of the laws of a state is not to be suddenly acquired, and it is reasonable to conclude that that knowledge is most correctly possessed by men whose whole life has been devoted to the acquisition. It is also perfectly well known that the knowledge of the modes and principles of practice in the different states, or of any state, is most effectually to be acquired in courts where gentlemen of skill and experience apply those principles to use upon existing points.

This defect then, of the present plan is in my opinion, so radical, that of itself it would decide with me the question of expediency.

With regard to the expence of this new system, I will say that it weighs as much as it is worth. The single consideration of an expenditure of 30,000 dollars may not be deemed of much importance, when weighed with the benefits derived from an administration of justice over this extensive country. If this great object can be better effected with the additional expence, then it is proper to consider whether the amelioration is worth the price; but if it is not better effected, it surely cannot be the wish of any gentleman to incur a useless expence. If, when this law passed, the business, to the transaction of which the old courts were fully competent, was lessening, then surely there was no occasion for additional tribunals.

The more important consideration involves the constitutional question: Can we, according to that sacred instrument, repeal this law, and destroy the offices created by it? If we cannot, I hope the Senate will reject the proposition on your table.—But if we can, as on examination I think we may, I trust the resolution will be adopted.

The gentleman from Kentucky, who introduced this subject, has so fully and forcibly stated that part of the argument which establishes, that the office of judge being declared by the constitution to be during good behavior, must evidently apply to existing offices, and not to contest the power of the legislature in doing away offices, that I shall not touch it.

I have taken a view of the constitution, which though new in this argument, appears to me to be correct and conclusive. The 4th section of the 2d article of the constitution declares that "the President, the Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

This section being added to the article establishing the executive power, evidently operates as a restriction and curb to that power—to prevent the President, Vice-President or any officer in the appointment of the President from remaining in office, when, in the opinion of the legislature, the public good requires them to be displaced. The practical construction put upon this article in connection with other parts of the constitution, is, that all officers in the appointment of the President may be removed at his will; but that those officers, together with himself and Vice-President, shall be removed upon impeachment and conviction by the legislature. No part of the constitution expresly gives the power of removal to the President; but a construction has been adopted and practised upon from necessity, giving him that power in all cases in which he is not expresly restrained from the exercise of it. The judges afford an instance in which he is expresly restrained from removal. It being declared by the 1st section of the 3d article of the constitution, that the judges both of the supreme & inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior.—They doubtless shall (as against the President's power to retain them in office) in common with other officers of his appointment, be removed from office by impeachment & conviction; but it does not follow that they may not be removed by other means. They shall hold their offices during good behavior, and they shall be removed from office upon impeachment and conviction of treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors. If the word impeachment of high crimes and misdemeanors, be understood according to any construction of them hitherto received and established, it will be found that although a judge guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, is always guilty of misbehavior in office, yet that of the various species of misbehavior in office, which may render it exceedingly improper that a judge should continue in office, many of them are neither treason, nor bribery, nor can they properly be dignified by the appellation of high crimes and misdemeanors. And for the impeachment of which no precedent can be found; nor would the words of the constitution justify such impeachment. To what source then shall we resort for a knowledge of what constitutes this thing called misbehavior in office? The constitution surely did not intend that a circumstance so important as the tenure by which the judges hold their offices, should be incapable of being ascertained. Their misbehavior certainly is not an impeachable offence; still it is the ground upon which the judges are to be removed from office. The process of impeachment, therefore, cannot be the only one by which the judges may be removed from office, under and according to the constitution. I take it, therefore, to be a thing undeniable that there resides somewhere in the government a power to declare what shall amount to misbehavior in office by the judges, and to remove them from office for the same without impeachment. The constitution does not prohibit their removal by the legislature, who have the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States. But, says the gentleman from New-York, the judges are officers instituted by the constitution to save the people from their greatest enemies, themselves—and therefore they should be entirely independant of, and beyond the controul of the legislature.—If such was the design of those wise men who framed and adopted the constitution, can it be presumed they would have provided so ineffectual a barrier as these judges can readily be shown to be? It is allowed on all hands, the legislature may modify the the courts—they may add judges, they may fix the times at which the courts shall sit, &c. Suppose the legislature to have interests distinct from people—and the judges to stand in the way of executing any favorite measure. Can any thing be more easy than for the legislature to declare that the courts instead of being held semi-annually, or oftener, shall be held only once in six, eight, ten, or twelve years; or in order to free themselves

from the opposition of the present Supreme Court to declare, that court shall hereafter be held by thirteen judges. An understanding between the President and the Senate would make it practicable to fill the new offices with men of different views and opinions from those now in office——And what, in either case, would become of this boasted protection of the people against themselves. I cannot conceive the constitution intended so feeble a barrier—a barrier so easily evaded.

What danger is there to the people from the legislature which the courts can controul? The means of oppression nearest at hand to the legislature, and which afford the strongest temptation to their use, are, the raising extravagant and unnecessary sums of money, and the embodying large and useless armies.—Can the courts oppose effectual checks to these powers? I presume not. The constitution permits their exercise to any extent within the discretion of the legislature.

The objects of courts of law, as I understand them, are, to settle questions of right between suitors—to enforce obedience to the laws—and to protect the citizens against the oppressive use of power in the executive officers.—Not to protect them again the legislature; for that I think I have shewn to be impossible with the powers which the legislature may safely use and exercise; and because the people have retained in their own hands the power of controuling and directing the legislature, by their immediate and mediate elections of President, Senate and House of Representatives.

It is not alone the sixteen rank and file, which the gentleman from New-York has so ludicrously depicted, that I apprehend immediate danger from, but it is the principle which converts the office of judge into an hospital of incurables, and declares that an expiring faction after having lost the public confidence, may add to those 16 until they become 1600, or 16,000; and that the restored good sense of the legislature, the whole government and constitution retains no means of casting them off, but by destroying itself and resorting to revolutionary principles.—The legislature may repeal unnecessary taxes, may disband useless and expensive armies, may declare they will no longer be bound by the stipulations of an oppressive treaty; and if war should follow the constitution is still safe. But if the construction which gentlemen contend for be correct, a band of drones to any amount in number under denomination of the judges, may prey upon the substance of the people, and the government retains not the power to remove them but by destroying the constitution itself.

I beseech this enlightened assembly to pause before they adopt a construction capable of producing so great mischief, and so ineffectual to the ends proposed.

The question is not now, as it would seem from the arguments of gentlemen, they understand it to be; whether we shall abolish offices without compensating the officers for the sacrifices they may have made. If a proposal to compensate them shall be brought forward, the legislature will surely do what honor and justice shall require.

If I possessed equal powers of speech with the gentleman from Connecticut, I might be tempted to make as impressive an address to the feelings of the Senate. Sure I am, I feel as deep an interest in, and solicitude for the constitution, as that gentleman. I view it with him as the bond of our union and the foundation of our safety. But it must be supported on reasonable and practical grounds. My understanding is incapable of seeing how the absurdities and evils of the construction contended for, can be avoided. I hope therefore that the power of the legislature to put down as well as to build up, courts of justice, as the public good may require, will be established.

Not having accustomed myself to deliver my sentiments in this or the other branch of the legislature, I may not have comprised them in so short a compass, nor in such orderly shape, as would be proper in submitting them to this enlightened assembly. If, however, I have succeeded in stating intelligibly the grounds of my conviction, I am satisfied. If my remarks have contributed to elucidate the subject to others, I shall rejoice; but if failing in this, they also are mixed with error, I trust gentlemen will set them right.

Mr. Olcott, of New-Hampshire, said this subject was of the most important kind, and though many able arguments had been already offered, he could not pass it over with a negative vote.

It has been suggested that the act, now proposed to be repealed, came in on the influx of passion, and that the influx of reason should sweep it away.—He did not know that this was the case. Some gentlemen contend that it was adopted with great deliberation.

He thought the reasons for a repeal of this law insufficient. It is not said, that if the constitution vests a right to office in the judges, that we can affect them. He thought the constitution did vest the right, and he held it to be sacred.

The provisions of the constitution appeared to him so plain, that they scarcely admitted of illustration. He who undertakes to explain the text must find more explicit terms than those contained in it. He could not find any.

After dwelling upon the different provisions of the constitution, Mr. Olcott went upon the question of expediency at some length, and concluded that a repeal was as inexpedient as unconstitutional.

Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, followed Mr. Olcott: He said he was sorry gentlemen attempted to make quack doctors of them, by saying we may give a wound, but cannot heal it. He wished the Senate to enquire whether the law now proposed to be repealed was constitutional or not. If it was not, we should act like honest men, acknowledge that we have violated the constitution, and restore it to its purity by repealing the law. Let us recur to the Journals of 1799, and see what was the understanding of these champions of our liberties, and whether they have not since changed. The Journals would prove that the judges were to mix with the legislature, were to be locked up in a closet, and to declare who was to be our executive magistrate.

[Mr. Cocke went into an examiniation of the arguments on the constitutional point.]

We have been told that the nation is to look up to these immaculate judges to protect their liberties—to protect the people against themselves. This was novel, and what result did it lead to? He shuddered to think of it. Were there none of these judges ready to plunge their swords in the American heart? He did not think it proper to be alarmed by the terrors held out. He wished to know no man; to take things as they are. But if gentlemen will attack, they must expect a reply.

Mr. Cocke then dilated upon the several points of the discussion and concluded with the expression of the hope that the legislature would repeal the law, and that they would not give way to the ideas of gentleman that the government was made for a chosen few—for the judges to whom we are to look up for every thing.

Mr. Morris.—Mr. President, I had fostered the hope that some gentleman who thinks with me, would have taken upon himself the task of replying to the observations made yesterday, and this morning, in favor of the motion on your table. But since no gentleman has gone so fully into the subject as it seems to reqire, I am compelled to request your attention.

We were told yesterday, by the honorable member from Virginia, that our objections were calculated for the bye standers, and made with a view to produce effect upon the people at large. I know not for whom this charge is intended. I certainly recollect no such observations. As I was personally charged with making a play upon words, it may have been intended for me. But surely, sir, it will be recollected that I declined that paltry game, and declared that I considered the verbal criticism which had been relied on, as irrelevant. If I can recollect what I said from recollecting well what I thought, and meant to say, sure I am that I uttered nothing in the stile of an appeal to the people.—I hope no member of this house has so poor a sense of its dignity as to make such an appeal. As to myself it is now near thirty years since I was called into public office. During that period I have frequently been the servant of the people, always their friend; but at no one moment of my life their flatterer, and God forbid that I ever should be. When the honorable gentleman considers the course we have taken, he must see that the observation he has thus pointed can apply to no object. I trust that it did not flow from a consciousness of his own intentions. He, I hope had no view of this sort. If he had he was much, very much mistaken. Had he looked round upon those who honor us with their attendance, he would have seen that the splendid flashes of his wit excited no approbatory smile. The countenances of those by whom we were surrounded presented a different spectacle. They were impressed with the dignity of this house; they perceived in it the dignity of the American people, and felt with high and manly sentiment their own participation.

We have been told, sir, by the honorable gentleman from Virginia, that there is no independent part of this government. That in popular governments the form of every department, as well as the government itself, must depend upon popular opinion. And the honorable member from North-Carolina has informed us that there is no check for the overbearing powers of the legislature but public opinion; and he has been pleased to notice a sentiment I had uttered. A sentiment which not only fell from my lips, but which flowed from my heart. It has, however, been misunderstood and misapplied. After reminding the house of the dangers to which popular governments are exposed from the influence of designing demagouges upon popular passion, I took the liberty to say, that we, we the Senate of the United States, are assembled here to save the people from their most dangerous enemy, to save them from themselves; to guard them against the baneful effects of their own precipitation, their passion, their misguided zeal. 'Tis for these purposes that all our constitutional checks are devised. If this be not the language of the constitution, the constitution is all nonsense. For why are the Senators chosen by communities, and the representatives directly by the people? Why are the one chosen for a longer term than the other? Why give one branch of the legislature a negative upon the acts of the other? Why give the President a right to arrest the proceedings of both till two thirds of each should concur? Why all these multiplied precautions, unless to check and controul that iniquitous spirit, that headlong torrent of opinion, which has swept away every popular government that ever existed?

With most respectful attention I heard the declaration of the gentleman from Virginia, of his own sentiment. "Whatever" said he, "may be my opinion of the constitution, I hold myself bound to respect it." He disdained, sir, to profess an affection he did not feel, and I accept his candor as a pledge for the performance of his duty.—But he will admit this necessary inference from that frank confession, that although he will struggle (against his inclination) to support the constitution, even to the last moment, yet, when in spite of all his efforts it shall fall, he will rejoice in its destruction. Far different are my feelings.—It is possible that we are both prejudiced; and that in taking the ground on which we respectively stand our judgements are influenced by the sentiments which glow in our hearts. I, sir, wish to support this constitution because I love it. And I love it because I consider it as the bond of our union; because in my soul I believe that on it depends our harmony and our peace; that without it we should soon be plunged in all the horrors of civil war; that this country would be deluged with the blood of its inhabitants; and a brother's hand be raised against the bosom of a brother.

After these preliminary remarks, I hope I shall be indulged while I consider the subject in reference to the two points which have been taken, the expediency and constitutionality of the repeal.

(To be Continued.)

VACCINE or COW-POX.

HAVING procured the matter of the Vaccine or Cow-Pox, I shall now commence the Innoculation; being perfectly satisfied that it will eradicate that principle which the Small-Pox acts on.

Jos. Boswell.

Lexington, March 9th, 1801. 4w

FOR SALE AT VENDUE.

ON Friday the 19th instant, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at my farm, on the head waters of Cane Run, two miles and a half from Lexington, a number of

HOGS, HORSES, COWS And YOUNG CATTLE;

A good new WAGGON & GEERS;

Together with all the FARMING UTENSILS.

A credit of twelve months will be given for all sums over twenty shillings, by giving bond with approved security.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, March 8, 1802.

FOR SALE,

A LOT in the town of Lexington, situate on the south-east side of Market street, measuring 66 feet front on said street, and 98 feet back; on which is a log dwelling house 16 feet square, with a brick chimney; a small kitchen, and a pump of excellent never failing water—The houses are so far back as to leave the front of the lot open for building on—Any person inclining to purchase said lot, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

CATHARINE WOOD.

March 11th, 1801.

December 8th, 1801.

TAKEN up by Jeremiah Wilson, a bay filly, three years old, with a star in her forehead, no brand, thirteen hands one inch high, appraised to 91.

A Copy. Teste.

Edmd Searcy. D. C. W. C.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, begs leave to inform his friends, and the public in genera, that he has moved his STORE, into the large FRAMED HOUSE, formerly occupied by Mr. Amos Edwards, in the town of Paris, directly opposite where he formerly kept; and has on hand a large and elegant assortment of

MERDHANDIZE

Which he is determined to sell as low as any GOODS, offered for sale in this state, of equal quality.—He also returns his sincere thanks to the public, for their friendship and past favors, and still hopes from his affiduity to business, to retain the patronage of his friends and customers in general.

I am respectfully,

the public's friend,
and very humble servant,
WILLIAM SCOTT.

N. B. I have on hand, a large quantity of TURKEY YARN, which I will sell by the pound or small quantity.—Also, COARSE MUSLIN, by the bale or single piece, CASTINGS, STEEL, COTTON & WOOL CARDS, FUSTIC, RED WOOD, & other DYE STUFFS, for Clothiers.

Paris, March 4th, 1802.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, in the neighborhood of Frankfort, on the 16th January last,

TWO HORSES.

The one a dark brown horse, about seven years old fifteen hands nearly one inch high, no white about, him that I recollect; a natural trotter, in rather low order, branded on the near shoulder H, barefooted; he is a spirited horse, and if in good order, would be a handsome one.

The other a light sorrel, but owing to my having just purchased him, I can't describe him accurately; he is about sixteen hands high, seven years old, switch tail; when he run off, bare footed; he I believe has a lump under his jaw, occasioned by the distemper, and he, when rode, blows remarkably hard, said to be occasioned by the distemper; which is the most remarkable of any thing I can at present recollect. I will give the above reward for them, or the same in proportion for either, if delivered to me in Frankfort, and all reasonable expences paid by me.

Paschall Hickman.

March 8th, 1802.

Danville District, to wit:

January Term, 1802.

Nathan Huston, and Joseph F. Lewis, } Complainants.

Against

Spencer Griffin, Defendant.

In Chancery.

THE defendant, having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state; on the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, on the third day of the next May Term, and answer the complainants' bill, and that a copy of the order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively; another copy posted up at the court house door, and a third copy published at the Danville meeting house door, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

A Copy. Teste,

Willis Green. C. D. D. C.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, on Townsend, two miles and a half from Wilson's mill, Bourbon county,

A BAY HORSE,

Five years old this spring, about fourteen hands one inch high, a little white in his face, and the mane hangs on the near side, no brand; appraised to £10 10.

John Lail.

PUBLIC SALE

ON Monday the Twenty-ninth inst. at the Farm of JOHN FOWLER, Esq. will be exposed to sale on a credit of Twelve Months for all sums exceeding Five Dollars, A WAGGON, THREE HORSES & HARNESS, *A Stock of* CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS; *A Quantity of Excellent* BACON, POULTRY &c. &c. The purchaser to give bond and security for the payment.

THOMAS BODLEY, } Agents.
CUTH BANKS, }

March 10th, 1802.

TAKE NOTICE.

WE shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the court of Fleming county, on Monday the third of April, between the hours of ten and two, at the mouth of the Mud-lick Fork of Johnson, in Fleming county, to establish the calls of an entry, in the name of William Lear, for four hundred acres; and one in the name of John Mosby, for ten thousand, and do such things as the law requires.

Lewis Craig,
John Winn.

March 11, 1802.

BAR IRON—*Well assorted.*

Whole sale or retail, at the

SIGN OF THE BUFFALOE,

Lexington, by

BENJAMIN WHALEY.

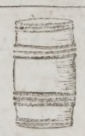
LOST.

ON Tuesday the 9th inst. on the road leading from Lexington, to general William Russell's a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing BONDS and other PAPERS, of no use to any person but the owner. My name is wrote in the book. Any person finding it, will please to leave it at Mr. Tegarden's store in Lexington, where they will receive a handsome reward.

THOMAS HANLEN.

Lexington, March 10th, 1802.

2w J.F.



COOPER'S WORK.

IS now carried on in my shop, where the subscriber will serve the public with expedition, upon low terms for CASH.

HE HAS A

LOT—*For Sale.*

Near his own house, in good order, fifty feet by fifteen pole, upper end Main-street, Lexington.

BENJAMIN LLOYD.

March 10th, 1802. †1w.

For the information of those who wish to make INSURANCE.

APPLICATION for insurance must be accompanied with a certificate, specifying the length and width of the vessel or boat, the cable, stern-fast, number of oars, pump and canoe or skiff, the number of hands, &c. which ought to be given by persons who are judges, and who are disinterested reputable men. ——A bill of lading signed by the captain, or a manifest signed by the inspector, which shall specify the whole of the cargo on board, or to be put on board—it must also state where the boat or vessel lies—where she will take in her cargo—when she will take her departure; or if she has sailed, the time when, and the the port to which she is bound; and if any information has been received from her since she sailed, it must be communicated. The insurance does not commence until the vessel is under way, on her intended voyage and the premium paid.

In all cases of loss, if practicable, a survey must be made by disinterested men, who are to state in writing, what in their opinion is necessary to be done, for the interest of the parties concerned; as also a protest to be entered by the captain on oath, in which the hands must join, stating particularly the loss, where and how it happened, and what cargo was then on board.

In case a boat or vessel be lost, it is the duty of the captain and hands, to use all possible means to recover the whole or as much as possible, of the cargo, for which labor and expence, the insurers will pay their proportionable part.

No boat which is insured, must attempt to pass the Falls of the Ohio, without taking a pilot on board.

Any shipper, who intends to tarry at any port or place on the voyage, for the benefit of trading, or other purposes, must have an article to that effect, inserted in the policy of insurance.

Published by order of the Directors,

WILLIAM MACBEAN, Ch.

March 4th, 1802.

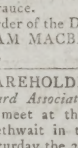
THE SHAREHOLDERS

OF the *Vineyard Association*, are requested to meet at the house of Capt. John Postlethwait in the town of Lexington, on Saturday the 20th of this instant, (March) at 10 o'clock A. M. in order to elect twelve directors, for the ensuing year, agreeably to the law "Incorporating the Vineyard Society."

JOHN BRADFORD, President.

March 4, 1802.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,



BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER.

Returns his thanks to his customers for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has removed his shop next door to mr. Boggs's, opposite capt. Henry Marshall's tavern, on Main street.—The ladies are respectfully informed that they may be supplied with Grecian Sandals, a new and much esteemed improvement, and superior to the former fashions. Other branches of his business is carried on as usual, with neatness and dispatch.

tf Lexington, February 12.

WAGNON's

R. BRADLEY RESPECTFULLY announces that he succeeds Major WAGNON, in the commodious Brick House and Stables, which he lately occupied in this place, with a revision of assistants and servants, arranged to respective departments; which together with that peculiar respect shewn himself while with Major WAGNON, emboldens him to anticipate a patronage from GENTEEL GUESTS, ONLY, as durable as his solicitude to please.

Lexington, 15th Feb. 1802.

NOTICE.

One of the subscribers intending to set out for PHILADELPHIA,

On the 15th of March ensuing; requests all indebted to make payment, prior that time.

SAML. & GEO. TOTTER.

12th, Feb. 1802. 4t

TAKEN up by the subscriber, of the county of Jessamine, on the waters of Hickman, a yellow bay Horse, ten or twelve years old, fifteen hands one inch high, a blaze in his forehead, no brands perceivable, appraised to 21l, Jan 21st 1802.

† Isaac Smith.

FOR SALE,

SEVEN TRACTS OF

LAND,

OF Five Hundred acres each, situated in the Illinois Grant, county of Clark, and Indiana Territory—Those tracts are known, on the map of said grant, by the No. 48, 105, 132, 166, 212, 242, & 265. There is no kind of dispute in the titles to those lands. For terms apply to the subscriber at Louisville.

WORDEN POPE.

February 24th, 1802. †3t

WANTED,

A QUANTITY OF

MERCHANTABLE WHISKEY,

(If delivered at Frankfort would be perferred)

Apply to

MACBEAN & POYZER.

Lexington, 26th, Feb. 1802.

KENTUCKY, Paris District, sct. October Term, 1801.

Robert Johnston, Complainant, against

Robert Martin & others, Defendants.

In CHANCERY.

THE defendant Martin, not having entered his appearance herein, agreeably to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Martin, do appear here on the third day of the next term of this court, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be inserted in some one of the Gazettes of this state for eight weeks successively, another copy posted at the front door of the court house in Paris, and published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in Paris, some Sunday immediately after Divine service.

A copy—— Teste

Tho. Arnold, C. P. D. C.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, JESSE ARMSTRONG, an apprentice to the Tanning business. He is in his 18th year, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light brown hair, fair complexion, remarkably knock kneed; whoever apprehends said apprentice and delivers him to me shall have the above reward.

3w *James Haslet.*

TAKEN up by the subscriber, near the mouth of the Knob lick creek, a dark bay Mare, four years old this spring, four feet three inches high, branded on the near jaw, shoulder and buttock thus, B, appraised to 5l 12s, April 9th 1801.

† John Barnett.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, one black Mare Colt, two years old next spring, thirteen hands high, the two hind feet white, a small snip, appraised to six pounds.

John Osburn.

Fleming county, Locust, Nov. 28, 1801.

NOTICE,

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery county, will meet at the mouth of Buck-Lick creek, a branch of Hinkston, on the 15th day of June next, in order to take the depositions of witnesses, and perpetuate testimony respecting the calls of an entry of one thousand acres of land made in the name of Jenkin Philips, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

Jenkin Philips.

March 3, 1802.

NOTICE.

Commissioners appointed by the county court of Fleming, will meet on the 16th day of April next, at the house of James Young, in order to perpetuate testimony to establish the special calls of the beginning of an entry of 983 acres, made in the name of Isaac Pearce, on the middle fork of Fleming creek, in said county, and do such other things as may be necessary and agreeably to law. They will adjourn from day to day until the business is completed.

Alex. Ramsey.

March 11, 1802. 3

TO BE SOLD

ON the premises on Wednesday the 17th day of March next (if not sold on that day it will be rented) the HOUSE and LOT on Main-street, Lexington, known by sign of the BUFFALOE, the property of John M'Nair, dec. occupied for a number of years as a tavern. The building is a two story frame, 33 feet front and 90 back (more or less) This situation is so well known that any further description is unnecessary; it is sufficient to say, that no situation in this town is more eligible for a store or tavern, being in compleat order, and having a large stable thereon. Possession will be given on the first day of August next—terms of payment will be made known by the executors.

Also, at said time and place will be sold the leave (for ever) of a two story frame house and lot, opposite the public square, and above Mr. I. B. Brent's tavern. Said lot is 16 feet 4 inches front, and 60 feet back, (more or less) subject to sixteen dollars and twenty five cents yearly. Possession will be given immediately—the terms of payment will be made known at the time of sale.

And at the same time and place will be rented for one year, one five acre lot, opposite Mr. Morton's on Limestone road. One five acre out lot, north-east of Russel's road, and opposite Mr. M'Cullough's lot. One five acre out lot, on the north-west of Russel's road, and adjoining major Morrison's lot. The above lots are well set with Timothy and Clover, and well fenced.

And at the said time and place will be sold a Waggon and Team of five horses—The waggon has not been in use more than six months, and the horses are young and now in compleat order; as also, a compleat set of harness for said horses.

Also, at said time will be sold a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture and two Stills, 109 and 52 gallons each. A credit of six months will be given by giving bond and security for all sums above ten dollars.

All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having any demands against said estate are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated that provision may be made to discharge them.

Jane M'Nair, Executrix.
Robert Patterson,
Alexander Parker,
Samuel Ayres, } *Executors.*
Thomas Wallace,

Leington, Feb. 18, 1802.

TAKEN up by the subcriber, living on Dick's river, near Boman's old Station, a black Mare, and bay yearling Colt; the mare about 8 or 9 years old, fifteen hands high, had on a six shilling bell, fastened with a leather collar and leather buckle, no brand perceivable, appraised to 25l—the colt thirteen hands high, its mane hanging on the near side, appraised to 4l 10s.

William Anderson.

Mercer, Dec 28, 1801. ‡3t

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Jessamine county, on Hickman creek, near Tegarden's mills, a sorrel Horse, two or three years old, thirteen hands high, star and snip, two hind feet white, no brands perceivable, appraised to 12l—January 16th 1802.

* *Richard Crews.*

Lexington, March 12.

We have information from a source we deem authentic, that no exchange of Louisiana for part of St. Domingo, had taken place on the 31st of December last, between France and Spain; nor was such an exchange at that time contemplated, between those nations. We may therefore rationally conclude, that the present armament destined to St. Domingo from France, is not only to suppress any opposition to the French government, but also to strengthen and fortify that Island against future dangers.

In the House of Representatives, of the U. S. Feb. 18th, 1802, the following report was made by the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures, to whom was referred the petition of THOMAS WALLACE and others, citizens of Kentucky, praying that additional protecting duties may be laid on Hemp, Cordage and Sail Duck, imported from foreign nations,

REPORT—

That your committee have in a former report recommended additional duties on tarred and untarred cordage and yarn; so that the duty payable hereafter may be two cents per lb. on tarred, and two and a half cents per lb. on untarred cordage—That the present duty on hemp is twenty-two dollars and forty cents per ton; on sail duck twelve and a half per cent. ad valorem—That the duty on hemp is about twenty per cent. on its prime cost in Europe, which is equal to any protecting duty heretofore laid by law, or now recommended by your committee. The committee are apprehensive that the laying of higher duties on those articles would have a tendency to induce our ship owners to equip their ships in foreign countries, to the great injury of the petitioners, and such other citizens of the United States as may have engaged in the culture of hemp, or its manufacture into cordage or sail duck.

The committee are therefore of opinion, that it would not be expedient to impose further duties on hemp or sail duck.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 25.

De Witt Clinton, is chosen Senator of the United States, in the room of gen. Armstrong, resigned. He had 82 votes; and Mr. Clarkson 45. Mr. Clinton is, and ever has been, an uneqivocal republican

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 17, 1802.

Mr. Southard presented a memorial from certain counsellors of law, of the state of New-Jersey, praying that the law for the repeal of the judiciary system of the last session, may not pass—Referred.

A message was received from the president of the United States, enclosing a report from the Directors of the Mint; and statements in relation to the Barbary Powers, containing accounts of all the expences incurred with them since the commencement of the government.

The House went into a committe of the whole on the judiciary bill: when Messrs. Thompson, Davis and Bacon spoke in favor of the repeal, and Mr. Thomas Morris against the repeal of the law of the last session.

THURSDAY, February 18, 1802.

Several memorials from citizens of Philadelphia were presented, praying that the judiciary law of the last session may be repealed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the judiciary bill, when Mr. Stanly spoke against, and Mr. Giles in favor of the repeal.

On Friday Mr. Bayard occupied the whole of the day, without concluding his remarks, which he closed on Saturday about 3 o'clock; when Mr. Randolph spoke till nearly 5 o'clock; when the House adjourned to Tuesday, on the intimation of the speaker, that a day would be required to have a ventilator put up.

To induce the House to adjourn to that day, Mr. Bayard stated that Monday was the birth day of Washington.

In the House of Representatives the discussion of the bill from the Senate, on the Judiciary was on Tuesday continued. Mr. Huger spoke against, and Mr. Macon for the bill.

When at 3 o'clock a motion was made that the committee rise, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. Gregg said he hoped the committee would not rise. He said it must be evident to every gentleman that the subject was exhausted; and other business of importance claimed the attention of the house.

Mess. Goddard, Bacon an Nicholson, supported the rising of the committee. The motion to rise was carried.—Yeas, 60.

CHILLICOTHE, March 6.

Letters were received from Washington City, by last night's mail, to the 22d ult. but contain nothing very interesting. Congress had been eight days engaged on the Judiciray bill, and it was expected that it would not be gone through within less than ten days more. Very little other business was, or would be attended to, until it was finally determined.

From the New-York Gazette.

Captain Wasson informs, that just before he failed from Charleston, the ship Sisters, Picket, arrived there from Liverpool, from which she sailed on the first of January. The news by this ship was of importance, but was not published when captain W. sailed. But there was a great talk at Charleston of a prospect of the renewal of hostilities, in some quarter. He did not, however learn particulars.

From the Baltimore Federal Gazette of Tuesday.

"Captain Hourston informs, that previous to his sailing, the definitive treaty was signed, and a number of English colliers had arrived in the ports, but not permitted to discharge until some commercial points were settled. Several ships of war had sailed from Brest to the West-Indies; the troops it was said would not sail before April."

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

A PRAYER
IN THE PROSPECT OF DEATH.

By Robert Burns.

O Thou unknown, almighty cause
Of all my hope and fear!
In whose dread presence, ere an hour,
Perhaps I must appear!

If I have wander'd in those paths
Of life I ought to shun;
As something, loudly, in my breast,
Remonstrates I have done.

Thou know'st that thou hast formed me
With passions wild and strong;
And list'ning to their witching voice
Has often led me wrong.

Where human weakness has come short,
Or frailty stept aside,
Do thou, all Good! for such thou art,
In shades of darkness hide.

Where with intention I have err'd,
No other plea I have,
But, thou art good; and goodness still
Delighteth to forgive.

ANECDOTE.

A Clergyman took for the text the following words:—"Vow and pay unto the Lord thy vows." An Indian heard him very attentively, and stepping up to the parson, thus accosted him—"I vow I'll go home with you, Mr. Minister."—"You must go then," replied the parson. The Indian afterwards vowed to have supper, and then to stay all night. "You may," replied the clergyman: "but I vow, you shall go in the morning."

JAMES MACCOUN,
Has just received from Philadelphia, a large and well chosen assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Of the latest importations from Europe,
AND now opening at his Store on Main street, nearly opposite the Market house, which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES for CASH.
Also, from his
Nail Manufactory,
A constant supply of Cut and Hammered NAILS, of the best quality.
Lexington, January 18, 1802.

Wanted Immediately,
Two or Three
JOURNEYMEN COOPERS,
To whom good wages will be given—Also
Two or Three
APPRENTICES
To the above business.
A generous price will be given *in Cash* for
Eight or Ten Thousand STAVES;
And the payment made on the delivery. For particulars apply at my shop, at the lower end of Main street, Lexington.
William Dorsey.
Dec. 7, 1801. 6cf

THE partnership of BLEDSOE & BAYLOR, is dissolved by mutual consent, all those who are indebted to the said firm, are requested to call on Walker Baylor and pay off their respective balances—who has lately returned from Baltimore with a general assortment of GOODS, amongst which are
LOAF & MUSCOVADO Sugars of a superior quality,
BEST GREEN COFFE; CHOCOLATE & TEAS; MALAGA, TENERIFF, OLD PORT, SHERRY & MADEIRA WINES.
FIRST & SECOND QUALITY FRENCH BRANDY, PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLUM, COPERAS & MADDER.
QUEENS WARE assorted
HARD WARE & CUTLERY assorted.
He has also on hand, a quantity of Mann's Lick SALT, of a superior quality two years old.
N. B. Country merchants and others may be supplied with any article in the above line on the most moderate terms for CASH.

I will either Sell or Rent, my
HOUSES & LOTS
In town, reserving a small piece in front of Mr. Reed's (the chair maker) shop, for an Office.
IF I do not sell, I would make an allowance to any one who would rent for a term of years, for repairs and improvements.
J. HUGHES.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Hinkston's old station, one bay HORSE twelve years old, fifteen hands high, branded on the near buttock nearly thus ·o· has the pole evil, appraised to ten pounds.—Also one brown HORSE fifteen years old, fourteen and a half hands high, star in the forehead, branded on the near shoulder thus 5; appraised to nine pounds.—Also one yellow bay HORSE, seven years old, star in the forehead, snip on the nose, near hind foot white, fourteen hands three inches high; appraised to twenty five pounds.
GEORGE SHARP.
Bourbon county, January 18, 1802. ‡

Bourbon County.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the waters of Houston, about two and a half miles from Wm. M'Connells, one bay stud COLT, two years old past, with a star in his forehead, and three feet white, thirteen hands high, no perceivable brand; appraised to 3l.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT.
August 5th, 1801. ‡

NOTICE

HAVING removed my family to a farm in the neighborhood of Lexington, and intending still to do my business in town, I think it necessary to inform my clients that except during the sessions of the Court of Appeals, General Court, and Circuit Court of the United States for Kentucky and the Territories North-West of the Ohio, I shall attend at my office, in Lexington, every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until one in the afternoon, at which time and place, all who have business with me must attend.
J. HUGHES.
Lexington, September 11th, 1801.

FOR SALE,

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by Mr. Dellum, consisting of Two New Two Story
FRAME HOUSES,
Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House, and Three Lots belonging to the above premises. Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALITIED LAND, lying on the head of Salt River, about seven miles from this town; the title clear of every kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, but entirely unimproved. A liberal credit will be given for the payment, and the whole amount will be received in Produce. The terms will be made known by application to Messrs. Cochrane & Thurlby, merchants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Danville.
J. BIRNEY.
Danville, 9th February, 1801 djj

Woodford County, to wit.
November court of Quarter Sessions, 1801.
John Christopher, *Complainant,*
Against
Edmund Vaughan & Wm. Warren, *Defendants,*
IN CHANCERY.
The defendant Vaughan, not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Vaughan, do appear here, on the first Monday in March next, and answer the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*—that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and published some Sunday immediately after Divine service, at the door of Hills borough meeting house, and another copy posted up at the door of the court house of this county. Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1802.
Teste EDMD. SEARCY, D. C. W. C.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber's plantation in Shelby county in December last a BAY MARE, fifteen hands high, well made, six years old last spring, has four white feet, a blaze in her face, paces trots and canters, branded W W on the near shoulder and but tock, was with foal, when she went away.—Also, a BROWN HORSE, with a bob-tail, fourteen hands high, well made, seven or eight years old; trots and gallops, I do not recollect whether the horse was branded or not.—Whoever will deliver said mare and horse to Doct. W. Warfield in Fayette county, or to me in Shelby county, shall receive twenty dollars for each.
JOHN POPE.
Nov. 1801. wwtp tf.

CHEAP GOODS.

Saml. & Geo. Trotter,
Have just received from Philadelphia,
And are now opening at their STORE,
on Main street, LEXINGTON,
An Extensive Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Consisting of
DRY GOODS, HARD-WARE, GROCERIES, CHINA, GLASS, QUEENS' & TIN WARES, ANVILS, STEEL, NAILS, &c. &c.
Amongst which, we have just opened a great variety of
Fine and Coarse CLOTHS and CASSIMERS,
FLANNELS, COATINGS, BLANKETS, &c.
IRISH LINENS,
CHINTZES & CALLICOES,
INDIA MUSLINS,
BRITISH, PLAIN, JACONET,
TAMBORED & LAPPET ditto,
SCARLET CLOAKS,
WOOL & COTTON CARDS,
TURKEY COTTON,
A general assortment of SADDLERY,
RIPPON'S, WATT'S & WESTLEY'S HYMN-BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS, &c. &c.
IMPERIAL,
HYSON,
YOUNG HYSON,
GREEN,
SOUCHONG, &
BOHEA
} TEA,
Fresh, & of the best quality.
COFFEE, & CHOCOLATE,
LOAF SUGAR &
INDIGO.
Having bought a considerable share of the present importation at Vendue, purchasers may depend on receiving greater BARGAINS than any hitherto sold in this state.
*** *No credit can be given, on any conditions whatever.*
Lexington, Dec. 3.

GREAT BARGAINS,

Will be sold by the Subscriber, and for a greater part, *Extensive Credits* will be given, in annual payments, the purchaser giving good bond and security:
The following PROPERTY *I will sell, from this day forward, (to wit:)*

VALUABLE BUILDINGS, and the Lots of ground they are on, in Paris—they begin at the Main Corner street facing the Court house, and running parallel with the public ground one hundred feet—

The first a large two story frame building, in which there is a large well finished store house and counting room, both large fire places of brick; the other part well calculated for a tavern, six well finished rooms plaistered, and four large fire places; another room, thirty-six feet by twenty, and two fire places, and within five feet of the back room door, a brick lodging room, and a kitchen adjoining—The balance of the building of brick two stories high; with four houses, twenty feet square, rented out to different families; convenient to those are two small kitchens—there is a stable and small garden for the use of the large building. I have also nine acres of out lots in excellent order for cultivation—Those buildings were first valued by a number of workmen at eight thousand dollars; and several useful additions have been made to them since—I will now give them extremely low, and give them clear of all incumbrance.

Another property I have in Mason county, one mile and three quarters from Limestone—two valuable overshot mills, in as high credit for manufacturing flour, as any in the state, and are now repairing and almost done, so as to start to compleat order when the season for grinding commences, with the best Burr and Allegany stones, rolling screens &c.—Those mills in the season for grinding, can make forty barrels of flour every day that they are worked; and any person inclining to purchase, can be informed, that the quality of the flour is superior to any that has been boated from Limestone. With those I will sell a valuable negro man, a good miller; the plantation of 140 acres, 100 apple trees, of fruit equal to any in the state, a fine clover and blue grass pasture and meadow, a small dwelling house and farm, with other out houses, cherry and peach orchard—the title indisputable; and I will give it clear of all incumbrance. For this property I have in two years paid nine thousand dollars.

I have also for sale, 700 acres of Military land, fourteen miles from Washington, North West of the Ohio river, with a very promising salt lick, supposed to have salt water, a small trial has been made, and some salt made by a mr. Sherry.

I have also two small plantations in Bourbon, that I will sell—they are mostly first rate land.

I have patents for lands near Montgomery court house, of the first quality; eight thousand acres, the half of which I will sell at one third its value; the purchaser may have his choice; patented 17 years ago; entries very special.

Also the half of 600 acres of first quality, three miles from Fleming court house; old patents and special entries—on the same terms.

I have also one thousand acres for sale, adjoining lower Mackafee's tract, level, but of inferior quality—for this I will take good horses at 6s per acre; the title undoubted.

I have also for sale about 300 acres, on Cedar creek, of Floyd's fork, with a never failing spring on it; a part rich land, and a part indifferent, within six miles of Mann's lick; this has excellent range and timber—for this I will take good salt at 12s per acre, if cash 9s per acre.

I have also for sale, six hundred acres, patented land, on Clover lick, eight miles from the Crab orchard—this I will take 3s per acre for in cash, or 4s 6d in horses.

If it will be an accomodation to those who may incline to purchase the mills, I will give in an excellent house woman, now living in Lexington.

I will also sell a good stock of hogs cattle, mares and colts, with the mills.

I will give such excellent bargains in all, or any of the aforesaid property, that any person inclinable to purchase, may be well accomodated. The mills I will deliver up the tenth of March next, or if sooner required, on a little more advance, they shall be given up.

Money, good Merchandise Negroes, and Horses, will be taken by instalments, as will best suit the purchaser.

Application to my son John Edwards, jun. in Bourbon, or to mr. David S. Brodrick, in Washington, or mr. Enoch Smith, near Montgomery court house, or James Brown esq. in Lexington, for information and contracts with respect to the property, or to the subscriber, either in Bourbon or Washington, may be made.

Any of my creditors choosing to purchase, shall have on the lowest terms, as I am determined to sell.

I will sell 1000 barrels of flour, all to be delivered before the 15th of March next. And,

I have also one other plantation for sale, near Warwick, 233 acres cleared, and the title secure.

Any person purchasing the mills I will furnish with wheat at cash price, and will, if employed, engage to clear them in the sales of flour &c. this season, 2500 or 3000 dollars.
JOHN EDWARDS, Sen.
4 4th September, 1801. *5dtf

Trotter & Scott,

HAVE just received, and now opening for sale, at their Store, in Lexington, a complete assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Well suited to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of Dry Goods Groceries, Queens and Glass Ware, Bar-Iron, Steel, Imported Castings, Nails, Window-Glass, Boulting-Cloths, suited for Merchant or Country Work—likewise a supply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices for Cash.
Lexington, April 20, 1801.

WILLIAM VOORHIES & Co.
SADDLERS, & CAP & HARNESS MAKERS,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business in Mr. William Rose's brick house, on short street, near the Presbyterian meeting house, Lexington; where they will be happy to receive orders for any thing in the above lines, which shall be punctually attended to. They hope from their attention to business and moderate charges, to merit a part of the public favors.
Jan. 4, 1802. tf

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE
At the Store of W. BAYLOR, Lexington,
A quantity of
RED CLOVER SEED,
Warranted good.
December 22, 1801.

FOR SALE,
TWO STILLS & A BOILER,
MADE of Copper, of superior quality. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and likely young Horses taken in payment. For further particulars application may be made to the EDITOR of this Paper.
November 4, 1801

THE President and Directors of the Kentucky insurance company, think it their duty to inform their fellow citizens and the public in general, that they are now organized, and ready to receive proposals to insure vessels or boats of every description, on their voyages up or down the Western waters, or at sea. Application may be made at their office in Lexington, accompanied with declaration of the shipper and certificate containing the name, burthen, dimensions and the goodness of the said vessel or boat, their being well found for the intended voyage, the bill of lading or manifest of the cargo, the port from which they sail and place of destination. Further information may be had at their office.
Lexington, 1st February, 1802.

NOTICE.
PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT
Will be kept at the
SIGN OF THE BUFFALOE,
On Main street, in Lexington, opposite the Public square.

A LARGE, ELEGANT, AND WELL CHOSEN ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
Just received, now opening
And For Sale at the STORE of
JOHN A. SEITZ.
Lexington, Feb. 3d, 1802

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Harrison county, on Raven creek, a bay HORSE five years old next spring, near fifteen hands high, branded on the near buttock IB, a white ring round his ear, bob tail a small lump, on the left fore leg, near the pastern joint, a small white on the fore foot; appraised to 15l. 10s.
JONATHAN HEDGER.
December 9th, 1801. ‡

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Boon county, on Ten Mile creek, the 11th day of Nov. a bright bay Horse, about fifteen hands high, 11 or 12 years old, no brands perceivable, much saddle marked, his near hind foot white, his off fore foot smaller than the other, a small blemish in his right eye, shod before, a few white hairs in his forehead, bob tail, appraised to 13l.
John Points.

BLANKS.
Of every description may be had at this Office.